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SWIVEL RECLINER/ROCKER CHAIR HAVING PRELOADED BASE ASSEMBLY

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Technical Field

This invention relates to recliner chairs, and more particularly to a swivel recliner/rocker chair which is biased slightly into a reclined position when the chair is not occupied by an individual, and which also includes means for limiting reclining and rearward rocking movement of the chair to a predetermined degree.

2. Discussion

Swivel recliner/rocker chairs are used in a wide variety of environments, and particularly in homes, to provide the comfort of a recliner/rocker with the added convenience of being able to swivel about a support platform to more easily reach nearby tables, magazine racks, home office or entertainment equipment, etc. With many prior developed swivel recliner chairs, the chair must be positioned forward off-center of its swivel base member which supports the chair for swiveling movement. This is so that the center of gravity of the chair, when the chair is urged by an individual into a maximum reclined position, is not so far off-center of the swivel base member so as to cause rearward rocking of the swivel base member itself, and thus undesirable rocking of the entire chair. If the chair itself was mounted such that its center of gravity, when unoccupied, is over the geometric center of the swivel base member, then the recliner

chair would be prone to "rock" rearwardly when an individual urges it into its fully reclined position or rocks rearwardly while rocking in the chair. This is because the center of gravity of the chair, as well as the occupant, changes (i.e., moves rearwardly relative to the swivel base member) when the occupant urges the chair into the reclined position.

When a swivel recliner chair such as described above is positioned forward off-center of its swivel base member to eliminate the possibility of undesirable rearward rocking of the swivel base member, the chair sometimes has the undesirable tendency to rock forward when the occupant releases the recliner chair from a reclined position and the chair moves into a substantially upright position, or when the occupant rocks forward and stands up from the chair. This is because the center of gravity of the chair, when in its upright position, is significantly off-center towards the front of the swivel base member of the chair. Thus, the rapid movement of the chair from a fully reclined position to a fully upright position can sometimes cause a "rocking" action of the swivel base member. This rocking action can be exacerbated if the occupant quickly gets up out of the chair as the chair reaches its fully upright position.

Another drawback with some previously designed swivel recliner chairs is the lack of any means by which the reclining motion of the chair can be positively limited to a predetermined degree. Heretofore developed recliner/rocker chairs typically rely on the tension force provided by a pair of coil spring assemblies, which also enable the rocking action of the chair,

to resist allowing the chair to be reclined too far. While somewhat effective, such recliner/rocker chairs still often can be rocked rearwardly beyond a point which places the center of gravity of the chair too far rearwardly on its stationary base member, thus causing an undesirable rocking action of the base member itself, and thus causing a somewhat unstable feeling of operation of the chair.

Accordingly, it is a principal object of the present invention to provide a swivel recliner/rocker chair having means for biasing the chair into a slightly reclined position, even when no seat occupant is in the chair, to thereby avoid the undesirable rocking of a swivel base member of the chair when the chair is rocked forwardly, such as when an individual quickly gets up out of the chair at the end of a forward rocking motion.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide a swivel recliner/rocker chair having means for more positively limiting the maximum rearward rocking motion of the chair when the occupant of the chair rocks back in the chair.

It is still another object of the present invention to provide a swivel recliner/rocker chair which is biased into a slightly reclined position even when the chair is not occupied by an individual, and without the need for additional components in the rocker spring mechanism of the chair beyond that which would typically be included in such a mechanism.

It is still another object of the present invention to provide a swivel recliner/rocker chair in which the maximum reclining movement of the chair is positively limited to a predetermined degree without the need for additional component

parts in the rocking mechanism of the chair beyond that typically required for such a mechanism.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The above and other objects are provided by a swivel
5 recliner/rocker chair in accordance with a preferred embodiments
of the present invention. In one preferred embodiment, the chair
includes a seating unit having a pair of side walls, a seat
member and a seat back member. A pair of rocker blocks are
secured to insides of each of the side walls. Each of the rocker
10 blocks include a support surface having a curved portion and a
generally flat or planar portion. The seating section is
supported for rocking movement by a pair of spring assemblies.
Each of the spring assemblies includes an upper bracket member,
at least one spring, and a lower bracket member. Each of the
15 upper and lower bracket members of each spring assembly include
a plurality of apertures, with the upper bracket member of each
spring assembly being secured at a predetermined position on a
respective one of the rocker blocks. The lower bracket member
of each spring assembly is similarly secured to a base assembly
20 such that the support surfaces of the rocker blocks rest on
portions of the base assembly.

The lower bracket members are secured to portions of the
base assembly at a position that causes each spring assembly to
exert a slight tensioning force between rearward portions of the
25 upper and lower bracket members of each spring assembly. This
tensioning force causes the seating section to be urged into a
slightly reclined position even when the seat is un-occupied.

The chair is supported for swiveling movement by a swivel plate assembly which is fixedly secured to the base assembly and also to a swivel base member.

5 An additional important advantage provided by the rocker blocks of the swivel recliner/rocker chair of the present invention is that the generally flat portions of each rocker block serve to positively limit the rearward rocking motion of the chair as an individual seated within the chair rocks backwards. This serves to prevent undesirable rocking of the swivel base member of the chair which might otherwise occur if the seat occupant rocked or reclined the chair beyond a predetermined point of rearward travel.

15 In the preferred embodiments the chair of the present invention also incorporates a front cover which is secured between the side walls of the seating unit. A ratchet member is secured to the front cover and engages with a pawl assembly operably coupled to the base assembly of the chair. The pawl assembly and ratchet member operate to hold the chair in a desired, reclined position when the chair is urged into a reclined position by the seat occupant.

25 The swivel recliner/rocker chair of the present invention thus provides for limiting the rearward rocking motion of the chair, as well as helping to prevent undesirable rocking of the swivel base member of the chair, without the need for incorporating special component parts to accomplish these functions. Accordingly, the chair can be manufactured more simply, easily and inexpensively since no additional components

beyond those typically required for a swivel recliner/rocker chair are needed to accomplish the above-mentioned objectives.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The various advantages of the present invention will become
5 apparent to one skilled in the art by reading the following
specification and subjoined claims and by referencing the
following drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a swivel recliner/rocker
chair in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present
10 invention;

Figure 2 is an exploded perspective view of the chair of
Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a top view of the base assembly shown in Figure
2;

15 Figure 4 is a side view of the rocker block shown in Figure
2 showing more clearly the support surface thereof which includes
a curved portion and a generally flat portion;

Figure 5 is a side view of the chair of Figure 1 showing the
chair side wall coupled via the rocker block and spring assembly
20 to the base assembly of the chair, and more particularly
illustrating the orientation of the apertures in the upper and
lower bracket members of the spring assembly and how the spring
assembly is secured to the rocker block and base assembly to bias
the chair into a slightly reclined position even when no occupant
25 is present in the chair, and further how the flat portion of the
rocker block positively limits the rearward rocking motion of the
chair; and

Figure 6 is a perspective view of an alternative preferred base assembly of the present invention which is particularly well adapted for use with recliner/rocker chairs which do not swivel.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

5 Referring to Figures 1 and 2, a swivel recliner/rocker chair
10 in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present
invention is shown. The chair 10 generally includes a seating
section 12 having a pair of side walls 14 disposed parallel to
one another, a seat member 16 and a seat back 18. With specific
10 reference to Figure 2, the side walls 14 are coupled via a rear
support rail 20 and a front support member 22. The front
support member 22 is operably secured to the side walls 14 via
a pair of brackets 24 secured to inner wall portions 14a of the
side walls 14. A leg rest member 25 is positioned over the front
15 support member 22 and is extendable outwardly from the front
support member by a pantograph linkage assembly (not shown) of
the chair 10, which includes members that project through
openings 22b in the member 22 to extend and retract the leg rest
member 25. Further secured to an inner surface 22a of the front
20 support member 22 is a ratchet member 23. The ratchet member 23,
together with a pawl assembly to be described momentarily, helps
to maintain the seating section 12 in a desired reclined position
once the seat occupant urges the seating section past a
predetermined point of rearward travel.

25 Further secured to the inner side walls 14a are a pair of
rocker blocks 26. With brief reference to Figure 4, each rocker
block 26 includes a support surface 28 comprised of a generally

curved portion 30 and a generally flat or planar portion 32 toward a rearmost end of the rocker block 26. A plurality of drilled holes 26a, 26b and 26c are precisely located to properly orientate the seating section 12 at the desired attitude. This will be discussed in greater detail in the following paragraphs. The rocker block 26 is typically constructed of a hardwood such as maple, oak, elm or hard maple.

With further reference to Figures 2 and 5, secured to each of the rocker blocks 26 is a spring assembly 34 (only one being shown in Figure 2). With brief reference to Figure 5, each of the spring assemblies 34 include an upper bracket member 36, a pair of coil springs 38a and 38b, and a lower bracket member 40. The upper bracket member 36 of each spring assembly 34 includes a plurality of apertures 37a, 37b and 37c for allowing a corresponding plurality of suitable fasteners 39a, 39b and 39c to be used to couple the upper bracket member 36 fixedly to the holes 26a, 26b and 26c, respectively, of its associated rocker block 26. The spring assemblies 34 are also described in U.S. Patent No. 5,171,000, assigned to the assignee of the present application, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

With further reference to Figures 2 and 3, the spring assemblies 34 are fixedly secured to a pair of side members 42 of a base assembly 44. The side members are secured apart from one another a desired width by a rear brace member 46 and a front brace member 48. A pair of inner support members 50 are also fixedly secured between the rear brace member 46 and the front brace member 48 to add even further structural rigidity to the

base assembly 44. A swivel mounting member 52 is further secured to the rear support member 46 and inner support members 50.

The front brace member 48 has secured thereto a pawl assembly 49 which cooperates with the ratchet member 23 to maintain the chair 10 in a desired reclined position. The pawl assembly 49 and ratchet member 23 are the subject of U.S. Application Serial No. 07/826,691, filed January 31, 1992, which is presently allowed, and which is assigned to the assignee of the present application, and hereby incorporated by reference.

With reference now to Figures 2 and 5, the base assembly 44 is supported for swiveling (i.e., rotational) movement via a swivel plate assembly 54 having an upper plate 56 which is fixedly secured to the swivel mounting member 52 of the base assembly 44. A lower plate 58 of the swivel plate assembly 54 is also fixedly secured to a swivel base member 60. The swivel plate assembly 54 thus permits the base assembly 44, and thus the seating section 12, to be swivelled about the base member 60. As particularly well shown in Figure 5, the rocker block 26, and thus the entire seating section 12 is located off center forwardly of the geometric center of the swivel base member 60. This is so that rearward rocking or reclining motion of the seating section is less likely to cause an undesirable rearward rocking of the swivel base member 60.

a With further reference to ~~Figure 5~~ ^{Figures 3 and 5}, the lower bracket member 40 of the spring assembly 34 includes a plurality of apertures 41a, 41b and 41c for enabling a corresponding plurality of ^{43a-43c} suitable fasteners to be used to secure the lower bracket member *a* ^{via blind holes 45a-45c (Figure 3)} to an associated one of the side members 42 of the base assembly

44. It is a principal object of the present invention that the bracket members 36 and 40 be secured to their respective rocker block 26 and side member 42 in a manner to cause the coil spring 38a, which is closest to a rear portion 42a of the side member 42, to exert a tensioning force which urges the side wall 14 of the chair 10, and thus the seat back 18 of the chair 10, into a slightly reclined position even when no occupant is seated in the chair 10. To accomplish this the positions of the holes 26a, 26b and 26c drilled in the rocker block 26 are such that the vertical distance between the hole 26a and the hole associated with the aperture 41a of the lower bracket member is greater than the vertical distance between the hole 26c and the hole associated with the aperture 41c of the lower bracket member 40. This results in a "pre-loading" of each spring assembly 34. By pre-loading it is meant that the tensioning force exerted by the spring 38a of each spring assembly 34 is slightly greater than that exerted by the springs 38b. Consequently, the rocker blocks 26, and thus the seating section 12, are urged into a slightly reclined position when no occupant is seated in the chair 10. The degree of recline may vary, but is preferably in the range of about 2°-10°, and more preferably about 5°, as indicated by angle 51 in Figure 5.

The pre-loading of each bracket assembly 34 which urges the chair 10 into the slightly reclined position serves to help prevent the seating section 12 from rocking too far forwardly when the individual is either rocking in the chair 10 or getting up out of the chair 10 as the chair 10 moves rapidly from a fully reclined position to an upright position. This, in turn, helps

prevent the base assembly 44 from causing a rocking motion of the swivel base member 60 due to the base assembly 44 being positioned forwardly of the geometric center of the swivel base member 60.

5 With further reference to Figure 5, the rocker block 26 on each side wall 14 further helps to limit the maximum rearward rocking or reclining movement of the chair section 12 relative to the base assembly 44 by the use of the generally flat portion 32. During normal rocking or reclining movement of the chair,
10 the curved portion 30 of the support surface 28 rocks on the side member 42 of the base assembly 44. As the seating section 12 is urged into a reclined position relative to the base assembly 44, the generally flat portion 32 of the rocker block 26 comes into abutting contact with the side member 42, as shown in phantom in
15 Figure 5. When the entire flat portion 32 is resting against the side member 42, further reclining or rearward rocking action will be prevented. It will be appreciated, then, that the overall length of the rocker block 26, as well as the radius of curvature of the curved portion 30 and the length of the generally flat
20 portion 32 are all important considerations which must be taken into account in determining to what degree to limit reclining or rearward rocking motion of the seating section 12. In the preferred embodiment the overall length of the rocker block 26 is preferably between about 13 and 14 inches, and more preferably
25 about 13.25 inches. The radius of curvature of the curved portion 30 is preferably in the range of about 17-18 inches, and more preferably about 17.5 inches. The generally flat portion

32 preferably comprises the rearmost 25% to 33% of the total length of the rocker block 26.

It will be appreciated from the foregoing description that the chair 10 of the present invention experiences virtually no rocking of the swivel base member 60. Also, the maximum reclining or rearward rocking motion of the chair 10 is controllably limited without the need to incorporate additional components into the chair 10. Thus, the complexity of manufacture of the chair 10 is not increased. Moreover, the overall cost of the chair 10 is not increased significantly.

Referring now to Figure 6, an alternative preferred base member 62 is illustrated. Base member 62 is particularly well adapted for non-swivel applications. Accordingly, the potential forward rocking of the base member 60 described herein is not a concern with the base assembly 62 as this assembly is adapted to rest directly on a floor or other like support surface.

Base assembly 62 includes a pair of side members 64 spaced apart a predetermined distance by a rear brace member 66 and a front brace member 68. The pawl assembly 49 is operably secured to the front brace member 68 for engagement with the ratchet member 23 shown in Figure 2. The coupling of the side members 64 to the spring assemblies 34 shown in Figure 2, and thus to the rocker blocks 26, is identical to that described herein in connection with Figure 5. Accordingly, the side members 64 of the base assembly 62 operate cooperatively with the generally flat portions 32 of the rocker blocks 26 to limit the maximum reclining and rocking motion of the seating section 12.

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The swivel recliner/rocker chair 10 of the present invention accomplishes even more secure supporting of the seating section relative to a swivel base member of the chair to eliminate any possible rocking movement of the swivel base member when the chair is rocked forwardly relative to the base member. The chair 10 of the present invention further provides a simple yet very effective means for limiting the maximum rearward rocking and reclining movement of a seating section of the chair relative to a base assembly.

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10 Those skilled in the art can now appreciate from the foregoing description that the broad teachings of the present invention can be implemented in a variety of forms. Therefore, while this invention has been described in connection with particular examples thereof, the true scope of the invention
15 should not be so limited since other modifications will become apparent to the skilled practitioner upon a study of the drawings, specification and following claims.